solve satisfactorily.

Amusements To-Day. Abbry's Park Theatre-The Colon Academy of Design—Establish Bijon Opera Mause—L'Airigns Booth's Theater—Palinitis. Brooklyn Park Theater—Child of the State. Chickering Hall—Concert. Daly's Theater—Odette. Globe Dime Museum—29 hearry. Grand Opera House-The Lady of Lyons. Haverly's 14th St. Theatre Patience.

Haverly's Theater, Brooklyn-Sam Tof Pos-Madison Square Theater—Emersids. Novelty Theater, Brooklyn—Kerry Gow Standard Theatre Patience. Theater Comique—Squatter Severeign ty. Tony Paster's Theatre—Patience. Union Square Theatre—The Lights o' London. Wallack's Theatre—The Honey Spinner Windsor Theatre—Edgewood Polks. Worth's Museum-let Howery.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis ing, large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. FRANKY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Feb. 4, 1882, was :

An Invitation to Split the Democratic Party Still Further.

The association of citizens known as the Irving Hall Democrats say they are troubled at the torn and disunited condition of the Democratic party in the State of New York. To remedy this, the association wants every Democratic voter to come and join Irving Hall. We have no doubt that Tammany Hall and the County Democracy look on the situation in the same light, and would seek to remedy it in the same way by having every voter join their special organization. To three well-organized and flourishing sections of a party, all hostile and working against each other, it will not make any material difference how brazenly the Stalwarts parade their 306 medals in the face of their Half Breed antagonists. A half of a party is always bigger than a third of a party; and if the quarrels of the Democrats break them into three organizations, while the Republicans are only broken into two, the Republicans will win every time.

Now, the County Democracy is the organization in this city recognized by the last Democratic State Convention. With the united allegiance of all city Democrats to the County Democracy, the State is Democratic. With one set running after Tammany and another after Irving Hall, the State was recently lost to the Democrats in the face of the bitterest sort of a feud among the Repulslicans. Every recruit to either of the unrecognized organizations is opposed to Democratic success in New York. But perhaps Democratic success is not what these Halls are after. JOHN KELLY loves a scrimmage. Perhaps the Irving Hall Democrats would also like to strike "one more blow for honor, however hopelessly for victory." Certainly victory cannot come to the Democrats with the party split up into scrambling sections that don't care a copper who is Governor so long as some of their friends are Police

# The News from South America.

The despatches from Lima show that everywhere in Peru, outside of the area occupied by the Chilian forces, the partisan chiefs, un- like this: able to face the invading army, are wreaking their spite upon each other and upon the mass of the peaceful, unoffending inhabigreat freight steamers to every foreign scapert, famine inhabiting a country so situated and surrounded as to cherish and stimulate this instinctive appreciation of tants. To the scourge of massacre and devastation to which the people are exposed at the hands of the guerrilla leaders, is now added the fear of famine. It is painfully clear, indeed, that the action of ex-Minister HURLBUT, in prompting by delusive hopes of American intervention the so-called CAL-DEBON Government and the Magdalena Congress to reject Chill's terms of peace, has proved a curse to their country.

From every part of Peru lying beyond the Chillan lines come reports of anarchy and bloody intestine war. In many places the prefects and governors named by PIEROLA have refused to recognize the CALDEBON-MONTERO régime, while the latter's appointees no sooner acquire some local influence than they repudiate the pseudo-Government to which they owe their offices. Thus, after PIEROLA'S withdrawal from Avacueho one Suarez, ostensibly representing the Caldenon party, tried to occupy the town, but only succeeded after a fratricidal battle, in which hundreds of Peruvians were slaughtered. Another of CALDERON'S officials sought to oust Mas, whom PIEROLA had made prefect of Ica, and failing to carry out his main design, took possession of Chincha, a town within the prefect's jurisdiction. Thereupon Masmarched against him, and in the fight which ensued the greater part of the town was burned, while the crops of the surrounding district were ruined. Such are some of the amenities indulged in by the self-styled patriots for whom ex-Minister HURLBUT and the proper occasion, to the state paper on ex-Secretary BLAINE profess such a lively sympathy. We may add that according to a report from Cajamarea, in the north, Admiral Montero, the nominal successor of CALDERON in the rôle of de facto President, gave so much offence to his subordinates that he has actually been put to death by his own troops. There is nothing improbable in this rumor, seeing that every competent officer in Peru ascribes to the arrogance and incapacity of Montero the defeat at Tacua, which entailed the collapse of Peruvian resistance in the southern provinces.

It is fortunate for the Peruvian people that the Chilian commander has determined to put an end to the guerrilla scourge, and has taken a step toward the large extension of his lines. His first move was naturally against Caceres, originally one of Pierola's Heutenants, and whose treachery compelled the ex-dictator to abandon Ayacucho and take refuge under the Chilian flag. For some time CACERES has been issuing proclamations on his own account, and at the head of a considerable force has been plundering the towns and laying waste the cultivated district immediately east of Lima. On New Year's Day, however, a Chillan column some 2,000 strong. under Col. GANA, proceeding eastward by the Oroya Railway, occupied the camp of CACE- of the various strata of the magnesium limenes without firing a shot, and subsequently cleared the whole line of the road to the inland terminus at Chicla, ninety miles from the capital. Simultaneously Admiral LYNCH, with 5,000 men, marched up a valley running parallel to the railoud, effected a junction with GANA at Chicla, and thence pursued his way to Jauja, which by this time is no doubt in possession of his troops. At the last named place, which lies on a fertile plateau beyond the first chain of the Cordilleras, and more and the hip and shoulder house of an Ichthyosaurua.

than 200 miles from Lima, it is the purpos of the Chilian commander to establish t fortified camp to be permanently occupied by some 4,000 men.

The effect of this movement is not merely

wants were met from the supplies carried by

the invading force, and the Chilian authori-

ties at Lima have since forwarded consider-

able quantities of food to be distributed

among the sufferers. We learn, too, that in

the district thus rescued from famine were

encountered the most revolting evidences of

brutality and ferocity on the part of the

'Monteneros," as the gangs of half breeds

and Indians recruited by CACERSS in the

mountains of the interior are called. Many

bodies of Peruvians, who had been murdered

clothing by the self-styled patriots, were

may be looked for by the wretched natives of

HURLBUT's protegés, and that Chillan au-

An appalling amount of misery has been

suffered by the mass of the Peruvian people

at the hands, not of the Chilian invaders, but

of their own cruel and rapacious leaders, who

have been encouraged to persist in a show of

resistance to Chili's just demands by the con-

nivance of the United States Minister. But

discarded representative at Lima, and the

practical sanction given to it by the late oc-

cupant of our State Department, peace would

have been concluded more than six months

ago between Peru and Chili, a legal Govern

ment would have been established in the

Our Consuls All Busy.

due to the extraordinary impetus given to

the service by Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS

several years ago. Mr. Evants was the first

to rouse the minor representatives of Ameri-

can diplomacy from the torpor into which

they had fallen through sheer lack of any-

thing to do. He invented the system under

which the cheerless blank of official existence

abroad is varied by the compulsory pursuit

Government printing office at Washington.

might have been composed with equal fa-

cility at Stamford or Minneapolis; yet it

is as good a point as any on the globe for

taking a broad, poetic view of the future

"When our harge systems are completed, and our

Consul Potter of Crefeld is more practi-

cal. A good part of his essay on "The En-

largement of American Trade in Germany

is made up of matter of the sort which, out-

side of the Government printing office,

finds its way into type only at the usual ad-

vertising rates. Here is a specimen of Con-

I take pleasure in stating that a small store in thi

ity, where American useful household articles have

en sold in a limited way since 1876, has within the

past year grown into very creditable proportions, and

the proprietor, Mr. EDMUND TANCHERS, a progressive and

ery active citizen of Crefeld, has just completed and

Consul BEN FRANKLIN PEIXOTTO of Lyons

"One or two cenerations are the farmers' and me

spinning, weaving, dyeing, cutting, and making the

linen and clothes of the family. This has entirely ceased as a domestic industry, with the exception of the 'sew-

ing of the women's clothes and men's underwear. As a

idleness or to the drudgery of the whole househo

nsequence the women of the family are condemned t

work. Upon a proper occasion I think that much might

a short time to arise from the fact that perhaps a large

majority of American woman find themselves, because of the profess organization of society and industry

almost unable to contribute to the family income except

and severe labor as household workers from one end to

going away from home, og in doing the most menta

We turn from this interesting theme, for

the further discussion of which Consul BEN

FRANKLIN PEIXOTTO of Lyons awaits only

after seumming furnished by Consul RYDER

"It is well known that only the top part of the cream

s used in the fabrication of sweet butter, and after this

soumming an after scumming takes place. After this first scumming the milk is placed in pane on the floor until the scummed milk is used in the cheese tub, the

morning's mulk about twenty four hours, the evening's

The imagination of Consul SMITH of Na-

"A commercial marine manned by American officers and scamen, cuthused with the determination to make

known to foreign nations the extent of our productions.

the superiority of our manufactures, and our great in ternal resources not yet even surmised by them that

would place the United States of America in the high

Consul SMITH of St. Thomas, who has

position with the nations of the Old World that the mag nitude of its interests and its noted progress command.

closely studied the American merchant ma-

rine, sums up his observations in this won-

"I have found that the cook instead of enjoying the

untilouse of the sailors, is, as a rule, distrusted by

Vice-Consul SCHUCHARDT of Piedras Ne-

gras, Mexico, is not disheartened by the ap-

the geology of the region, presents a table

stone on which Piedras Negras stands, from

the conglomerate, with clay-containing cor-

als all the way to the yellowish gray mari,

with round boulders of dolomite, and con-

Workingmen employed in digging ditches found some

Negras, where they had been deposited in the Custom

House by the Collector, and there found that they con-sisted of five vertebra of the neck mix inches dismeter

ge petrified bones in the rock. I went over to Piedras

ut thirty-six hours old, and after two or three

in the small villages of the United States:

sul POTTER's style:

ecupied a new store."

the other of the year."

of Copenhagen:

relative after acummings."

drous generalization:

scientific intelligence:

ples depicts to his mind's eve

the central departments.

anarchy and civil war.

Now let us hear Consul BARER of Buenos to effectually cut off communications between Avres, who opens his contribution to the the guerrilla leaders at Cajamarca in the north and Arequips in the south, but to free literature of diplomacy somewhat abruptly from intolerable exactions and outrages the with this conundrum: inhabitants of a belt two hundred miles in "Why cannot the estrich be demiciled and domesti ated in North America? What is there in our climate or vegetation, or in the habits of the bird, to prevent it length, and whose breadth will be measured by the wholesome awe of Chilian justice being transplanted from its present home in the uplands of South Africa, or the 'pampas' of the Argentine Republic, to a more genial and hospitable home in the United States ?" evinced by outlaws and marauders. It appears from our correspondence that the Chilians occupied this district just in time to save the luckless population from the hor-Consul CROUCH of St. Helenn, forwards to rors of starvation. In villages where the bands of CACERES had shown themselves, the inhabitants were not only robbed of their

the Department this neat business eard: "The principal business firm of the island is that of SOLOWON MOSS, Gipton & Co. As shipping has been fall ing off so much of late years, this house is the only one left to do the business; the charges of the firm are senvaluables, but left almost destitute of the means to sustain life. Their immediate

an extinct animal, the remains of which are only found in the Lies formation, the next after the red mari. This animal held about the medium between a sea turtle and an alligator, having the feet of the former and the teeth

and tail of the latter; and, judging from the size of its somes, this one must have been about twenty feet long."

erally reasonable, and the members are willing to de Consul GRINNELL of Bremen reports thus Sauerkraut to United States, from Oct. 1 to 25, value \$16,082.38; from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, value, \$6,680.12; showing an increase of \$0,222.26 in 25 days of this year over the exports of this article for 0 months of last year ges have trebled in value, owing, it is said, to and from the United States, and the Grand

Ducky of Oldenburg produces the best quality as well as Consul GRINNELL'S next neighbor, Consu SCHORNLE of Giestermunde-Bremerhaven, looks higher than sauerkraut and cabbages and stripped of everything in the way of "The fact that the cost of the necessaries of life has almost invariably increased in ratio with the increase of import duties on household articles cannot be argued away by German economists, and this fact remains susfound and buried by order of the Chilian commander. At last, however, better days

ended like the sword of Dawocuss over all economics

and social relations in the German empire. this region, now that they are delivered from Consul MATTHEWS of Tangler records his opinion that "the establishment of direct therity is about to be established throughout relations with the coast of Wadnoon would tend to the material benefit of all concerned," and he adds that on the coast of Wadnoon "there is a moderate sale for plated ware, teapots, trays, wood burners, and seent bottles, pewter teapots, brass and copper kettles; but this trade is rather limited." Commercial Agent CARROLL of Port Stanley. Canada, not deterred by the fact that he falls for the course pursued by our disgraced and short of being a full-fledged Consul, takes this lefty flight:

> "What is the cause as much as any other of the great-ness of the United States to-day ! Why, because she opens the doors of her wide domains to the people of all quality with her most favored native born citizens."

former country, and its people would have Consul Carrier of Stuttmart is we believe a been saved from the frightful visitation of humorist. He must have experienced much secret satisfaction when he despatched to Mr. BLAINE, through the usual channels of diplomatic correspondence, an essay on the Judging by Document Number 14, just rebest methods of teaching counterpoint and harmony, as well as the practical use of the selved by The Sun from the Department of hautbois, the clarionet, and the bassoon, be-State, there was never greater activity in the ginning with this eloquent passage: consular service of the United States than at the present time. This is in a large degree

"Stuttgart has been described by one of its most ar dent admirers as 'a city of music and flowers.' Certainly, in respect to its musical characteristics the term is not inapt, for Statteart is nothing if not musical. Its professors have long ranked high upon the lists of Euro pean instructors; its manufacturers of planos, organs, and other instruments are known the world over; its many, and its Conservatory of Music has largely contributed to elevating the standard of musical art and educating that wonderful love of harmony so peculiarly inherent in the German race."

of literature. Mr. EVARTS set the Consuls at Where our Consuls are all so active in litwork writing essays, no matter on what suberary endeavor, and where the result project. Mr. BLAINE continued Mr. EVARTS'S duced by their aggregate efforts is so impolicy, which gives occupation not only to pressive, it may seem invidious to select any the Consuls, but also to the employees of the one of them for special notice. Nevertheless, if we were a committee to award a Here, for example, we have Consul S. H. M. prize for loftiness of rhetoric and elevation of Byens of Zurich contributing an essay on sentiment, we think that the palm would go the export of breadstuffs from the United to a report submitted by Consul-General States. It is true that there appears no SPENCER of Melbourne. It opens with this reason for sending Mr. S. H. M. BYERS to astonishing paragraph: Zurich in order to write this essay, which

We may learn from the example of that nation of an tiquity which attained supreme eminence in architecsculpture, painting, poetry, philosophy, mental and may be said, on the other hand, that Zurich beautified and adorned how materially the application of the fine arts to the productions of industry is capable of enhancing the value of the latter, and of contributing to the wealth, power, and influence of the community the zethetic. No doubt, also, their system of education which was directed to the simultaneous cultivation of mum of health and vigor, was admirably adapted to de velop the artistic instincts of a people accustomed, moreover, from early childhood to the constant sight. not only of glorious scenery, but of the most sublime and exquisite productions of architectonic, piastic, and pictorial art. But the love of the seantiful and the lower to give it objective expression, which may be said to have put forth its first feet ie buds in the archai period of Greek art, and to have blossomed into the bright consummate flower' in the age of Panicus, is

men of all nations." The chief difference between a plain Consul and a fancy Minister Resident, or Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, is discourses of the condition of the female sex | that the Consul carns his salary by doing things many of which are utterly useless. while the Minister earns his by doing nothing at all. It might be a good plan to degrade all the Ministers Resident and Ministers Plenipotentiary into Consuls; then they would have to make at least a show of work at Berlin. in order to get their wages.

Money Expended for the Poor and Sick.

We find from the report of the State Board of Charities that the expenditures last year on account of the sixty-four county poorhouses and city almshouses in New York aggregated \$2,340,806. This large sum of money was laid out for both indoor support and outside relief, and the total number of individuals benefited was 134,670.

Besides these institutions entirely dependent on public support, we have a large number of incorporated charities whose income comes from both public and private sources. and which include 158 orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, 49 hospitals, and 40 dispensaries. Their expenditures in 1881 aggregated \$5,510,228. The number of persons in the orphan asylums was 23,322, while 25,073 patients were treated in the hospitals.

The total cost of our local public charities and of the incorporated charities named was, therefore, \$7,851,034 in 1881. Add to this the great sum expended by the State directly for the care of the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb, idiots, and for the reformation of juvenile offenders, and include also the amount laid out by other private charities, and we shall obtain an enormous aggregate.

The great trouble is to so distribute the outdoor relief of the poorhouses that it shall not assist in developing a permanent pauper class. The regular inmates of the institutions are chiefly there because they are really unlitted to support themselves. According to the testimony of the attending physicians, fully eighty per cent, of the population of the poorhouses are persons disabled parent lack of anything to write about in by reason of various bodily allments, or that unhappy locality. He goes down into from extreme old age. In many of the establishments it is impossible to get among the inmates a sufficient number of laborers to carry on the current work. They are therefore practically homes and hospitals for the aged infirm, and crippled. They have been much improved of late years, but much cludes with this highly refreshing piece of vet remains to be done in the way of the separation of the curable and the incurable the isolation of patients infected with contagious diseases, and the regulation of diet;

How best to distribute outdoor relief so as

device than that of SHARESPEARE'S time, when where is a problem which even long practical experience has not yet been able to

The New Capitol.

In one of his messages to the Legislature Gov. Robinson called the new Capitol building "a great public calamity." It certainly is a warning to the State to look carefully where it is going before it enters upon the construction of what are sure to be expensive works. The first appropriation for the new Capitol was made in 1867, the sum being \$250,000. Before the Commissioners could expend a penny of the money the law required them to adopt plans and make contracts, subject to the approval of the Governor, whereby the whole building was "not to cost more than four millions of dellars

when completed." The original law under which the work was commenced was long ago set at naught. The last report of the Commissioners shows that down to the close of the past year there had been expended upon the new Capitol the sum of \$12,796,626.30. So it has already cost a good deal more than three times as much as was contemplated at the outset; and other mil-

lions will be required to complete it. It seems almost ludicrous to place by the side of this lavish expenditure the sum which it cost to erect the old Capitol. For threescore years and ten it furnished accommodations for the Logislature, the highest courts in the State, many of the executive officers, and all the Governors from DANIEL D. TOMP-KINS to LUCIUS ROBINSON. And the amount spent in its construction was \$110,688.42!

It is such jobs as this of the new Capitol that deter the people from entering upon the enlargement of the Eric canal, which is so necessary for securing to New York a due share of the seaboard trade of the West.

Painful must have been the anxiety with which for hours and days the fathers and mothers, the sisters and brothers, the wives and children of the thirty-two miners buried in the Grove shaft of the Midjothian mine watched to know the worst-wives to learn if they were widows, and children to know if they were fatherless. The region is already one of widows and orphans, made such by mining disasters; but volunteers were not lacking to descend the fatal shaft, braving all the terrors of afterdamp, in order to rescue, if possible, their fellow workmen.

The number of suicides among the victims of the Union Générale is reduced to three. Had the original rumors of a much greater number proved correct, it might have been suspected that many victims had been influenced by a public-spirited sense of obligation to do their share in rendering the affair fitly sensational and French, as well as by a feeling of inability to survive their misfortunes, Kings, counts, elergy, actors, singers, and other public charneters were badly bitten in M. Bontoux's bank

Judge Cox does not agree with Messrs CORKHILL, DAVIDGE, and PORTER in their estimate of the character of Mr. Scoville. In sentencing GUITEAU he told him, "You have been defended by counsel with a zeal and devotion that merit the highest encomium," whereas the Government lawyers had denounced this defence as a sham and a conscious fraud. "Your counsel have maintained," said Judge Cox, and thought honestly. I believe, that you were driven against your will by an insane impulse to commit the act." But Mr. PORTER declared Mr. Scoville to be a cunning perverter of testimony in the effort to support a theory which was a mere pretence. The object in thus endeavoring to brand Scoville as a deliberately dishonest man, because he defended his client with apparent sincerity, seems to have been a fear lest the jury should suppose it possible for anybody, no matter what family considerations or professional seal might blind his judgment, to honestly believe that GUITEAU was moved by an insane impulse. From what has been said, however, by the jurors since their discharge, it is evident that the question whether GUITEAU's counsel really believed in their client's insanity had nothing to do with their verdict. Either Judge Cox, therefore, was wrong in his tribute to Messrs, Reed and Scoville, or else the abuse of them by the Government lawyers was superfluous and unjust.

The country will perhaps breathe freer for knowing that the Cornell freshmen have eaten their class supper, and that the Cornell sopho mores, though they kept two of the intending revellers from the feast, were forced to disgorge their two other kidnapped victims. These latter, taken by a guard of five sophomores to Syracuse, were there rescued by the local police, and telegraphed back to their brother freshmen this poetical poun: "Hallerlujah! Sophs crushed. Free, Back tomorrow via U. I. and F." This effusion was signed somewhat startlingly "BALESTI and BLOOD;" but these were only the names of the kidnapped. The law having been thus invoked, will it be allowed to take its dread course against the culprit somhomores? This is the question of the hour at Ithaca. Fortunately, President White has returned to that city from his wanderings in foreign climes, and will be able to devote to the solution of this problem the diplomatic abilities and large training in untying difficult knots which are to be presumed of one who has been American Minister

One of the events of the past week has been he annual meeting of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island at Delmonico's. Whether those who assembled to enjoy themselves in that fashionable resort drank-in water, of course-to the memory of their patron saint does not appear; but it is clear that times have changed since John the Baptist ate locusts and

The venerable ARPHAXED LOOMIS, one of the ablest and purest of our public men, proposes, in the Albany Argus that the office of Canal Appraiser shall be abolished, and that the appraisal of lands appropriated for the canals shall be made, as with other lands taken by the State, by appraisers appointed by the County Judge, and shall be attended by District Attorney. The three State Canal Appraisers, says Mr. Loomis, were first appointed to make places for needy political friends as a reward for party service; and the same reason has prevented political parties, each in turn when in power, from abolishing the Now, when the Democrats control the Legislature and the Republicans have the Governor. why should not the two parties combine and omplish this most desirable reform?

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have done well in refusing to pardon STICKNEY, the notorious Fail River defaulter. pocially as much influence had been brought to bear for this purpose in petitions signed to powerful names. A little adrojtness and industry can often secure such names from people who are willing to do a favor at the expense of their duties as citizens, but there was really no reason why STICKNEY should have a clemency not given to less influential criminals.

It is announced that the Cleveland monument to Gen. Garrier b is to cost a quarter of a million, and that Cieveland having subscribed one toward it," the privilege of contributing the remainder has been alletted to other States and cities, the part which New York is permitted to give being \$20,000," It is generous on the part of Cleveland to accord to others the privilege of giving \$175,000 toward its monakeep or for itself the change of only giving \$75,000. How much privilege will Washingion aflow the rest of the country for its Gar-

The theatrical manager in this city who, being in want of an army, and the laught inspiration to apply for this purpose to the Xuto avoid deception and the encouragement | tional timed has been regarded by eights of chronic properism, in this State as else- | noble volunteers. This is a more satisfactory |

the Chorus in the play of "King Henry V." was obliged to request the audience in advance to "into a thousand parts divide one man, and make imaginary puissance." The National Guardsmen will have the consciousness of having done the stage some service, and cynics who underrate the uses of our citizen soldiery

With ROWELL, VINT. PANCHOT, NORFMAC, FITZGERALD, SULLIVAN, and Scott already in the next stx-day race, and two more entries nised for to-day, there is little doubt of its being a great performance. The desire always has been to have one race with enough good pedestrians in it to push Howell, to his utn in order to find out what that utmost is. The coming contest will probably effect this, and ough several may quickly mourn the \$1,000 each that they are to invest for the privilege, the remainder ought to be good enough to make the winner reach and surpass 600 miles in the 142 hours set down for the race.

will see them exemplified in a new direction.

The Inspector of Buildings reports that plans for 2,682 new structures, to cost nearly \$44,000,000, were filed in that bureau last year. The fact that there was an immense and general investment in buildings was apparent before the report was made. If New Yorkers continue to build as they are building now, sparing no cost and putting up structures often the size of a block, the metropolis will soon rival any city in the world in the size, beauty, and cost of its buildings. Already Broadway has ceased to be the one avenue lined with imposing structures, and Trinity Church is no longer the only towering pile that breaks the old line of the city's roofs. But what do the cost and beauty of the buildings amount to if human life is endangered by them?

What is the matter with the college boys? They are getting themselves in scrapes right and left. Even in staid and decorous Canada they do not behave well. Some students in Queen's College, in Kingston, are the latest victims to what seems an epidemic of lawlessness. They are charged with having burned property belonging to the college, and are asked to pay \$200 damages. Five medical students will be dismissed, and eighteen in the same school and fifteen art students will forfeit a year in their courses. In time the college boy will learn that there are rights which he will have to respect whether he wants to or not.

The rural districts of the North have husking bees, with their exhibarating rewards to the finders of the red cars, taffy pullings, at which the viscid strings are not the only sweets passing about, and apple-butter boilings, at which the pairing of youths and maidens in taking turns at stirring the pot may bring together lasting helpmates; but the far South may have all these if it chooses, together with merrymaking of its own that can never be introduced at the North. It is an orange wrapping. Piles of the golden fruit and packages of tissue paper are furnished, and the young folks at each dexterous twist enclose an orange in its paper cover. A darky musician strums a banjo accompaniment to the songs the workers sing and picks time for the reels that follow the evening's task. As for refreshments, while there may be a lack of doughnuts and eider, who would not enjoy fragrant, juley pineapples, fully ripened before cut, luscious bananas, plumped and sugared by the sun in a way the North gets no idea of. and big oranges, red and yellow, too delicate for shipment to market, but delicious to eat?

## ARTHUR ALL RIGHT.

Washington, Feb. 4.—President Arthur is undergoing a severe test, involving his ability to pursue undeviatingly the policy he started out with concerning appointments to office, He has reached the point when complaints begin to be heard of slowness, if not indecision, in cases concerning which the complainers can perceive no occasion for delay.

To a certain extent, a multitude of interested persons desire to be President themselves, with Arthur for a figurehead merely. They have no idea that they are not capable of doing everything at once. The responsibility is a mere trifle that would not disconcert them in the least. As to making mistakes, they conceive it suld hardly be possible for them to make any. To drive ahead regardless of consequences, necording to their conceptions, is so natural and proper that they cannot understand why Pres-

cording to their conceptions, is so natural and proper that they cannot understand way President Arthur does not do it, at least until they get all that they are after.

The compaint that Arthur goes slow is well founded. But it is equally true that he goes sure. Probably to President in an equal length of time ever made, fewer blunders than he has done. No other President ever had anything like such difficulties to encounter or such a lead of responsibility. Who of all the complainers could have stood under it and so soon wan his way to public approval?

The dispensing of the offices has been only a small part of the task. Arthur might have done this in a week's time, probably. There was, however, the larger task incident to the manner of his becoming President. If by being slow he bas provoked complaints from applicants for office, good and true men as they may be who can say that he could have done his work better? His acts should be judged as a whole. The man should be considered with reference to his entire course, and in view of what the situation might be had he pursued any other. If in some particulars his decision has been unexpected, have not the circumstances under which he has a sted been accompanied with unprecedented embarrassments?

It is not charity, but reason, that may be pleaded for the President. It is what he has a right to expect. Does not the country derive strong and unexpected satisfaction from his general conduct? What would men have? Goen Arthur has won for himself the reputation of being a safe man. Is that nothing? The country did not know him. It knows him now, it is not charies on himself the reputation of being a safe man. Is that nothing? The country did not know him. It knows him now, it is not charge knowledge of men and affaits, and with perfect theirty to his own con-

Acting on a large knowledge of men and af-lairs, and with perfect lidelity to his own con-victions, Gen, Arthur simply takes time to find and what is best. He has manifested the abili-y to change he. ty to change his pelicy, to stop when in doubt and to go ahead only when he is sure he is right And there is no quality that is more precious is a nublic tranpublic man.

From the Pitica Becould : Republican They had a dinner of the Grant Club in Albany other evening. This club was organized by notocious John F. Smyth, and engineered the famous "snap cancuses" of Allony in order to secure Grant delegates to the State Convention. At the inner the partrait of Grant was displayed with all the astenia of glots surresuding it, and every mention of is name was greeted with boarse veils and the breaking of unnumbered wine glasses. Grant himself was present in the shape of one of those letters of regret, in which he gave as a reason for his absence: "I have company visiting me that I cannot imince to accompan Litter of regret, which was significantly non-committed Ruscoe Coukling's reason for absence was "I am indus-triously at work at my profession and the motion of past years constrains me to be assiduous now." But the nems of the executor countried from the pens of John X. Knopp of Antorn and a certain Thomas C. Plate who may be remombered as his ng once texts for a slorg jeried a United States Senator from the State of New York. Mr. Knapp wrote

As your feetly these advances I doubt not you will re-movable the farmous 20, and the termoval 200, and as the bours all alse time out your boar loads therein the their state of the parts and provide the termoval rela-isance of the parts and provide indirecent to change these homorable incidents in the 100 of stry parts of our classification of the parts of the parts of the world and the parts and provide indirecent to change these homorable incidents in the 100 of stry parts.

This, of course, is as exquisite in its sentiment as it is before in its correction. But after all, plant based the moneys. Let us insure the immortality of his second in transferring it in full to our columns:

drives. I can very some recommendative in person and express are a precisal on at the high compilion at of the british on the special on the high compilion at of the british on the year thread manner support. To be the gravest of such high registration in the spiral visible is notice than to discuss with process. I mouth retires he saw of the coronast sees with a based truncal time to every after the storic case with the standards true to every after the storic case with the standards the set of the storic case and the standards when as these places are necessarily and the set of the storic case and propher in the secondary and of settle sets of the secondary and of settle sets of the personal propher in the secondary. And of settle sets of the personal secondary and of settle sets of the personal secondary. Alteresofthmus as the district of action and analysis and

The French Cooks' Bail.

The French Cooks' ball is to be in the Academy

BOMBASTES BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- Mr. Blaine has plenty of leisure, and plenty of money, and an inexhaustible stock of assurance. Just now he is engaged in the active business of keeping himself before the public, as a supposed candidate for the Presidency in 1884. The Rings, the jobbers, the lobbyists, and the schemers who cluster about Washington, and who call themselves Republicans and Democrats for convenience are ardent advocates of the plumed knight. who, being on the retired list, has nothing to do but to set up windmills and attack them fu-

riously. No former Secretary of State ever wasted as much despatch paper, in the same space of time, as this enterprising aspirant for the White House did in the eight months that he blustered and fumed about that department, to the terror of all Europe, Asia, and Africa and the Chillan part of the American continent. And he appears to have kept the clerks under him employed night and day, for he was so satisfied with his performances that he had copies of all the dynamite despatches made, and carried them off, claiming, as he did in the case of the Mullican letters, they were his private

property. This Bombastes Furioso of diplomacy got up a project for a Congress of "all the American nations to assemble in the city of Washington" next November. Not satisfied with a general circular, to make sure of the proposed guests he instructed Mr. Trescott, on his return to the United States, to call on some of them, and to repeat the invitation in person. Mr. Frelinghuysen thought his predecessor too hespitable by far, and revoked the instruction to Trescott. Whereupon the beliligerent Blaine, with a blast of his war trumpet, calls the Ringster clans to muster and to save this country from a surrender to the despots of the Old World.

In the midst of the terrible commotion caused by the alarming letter of the formidable ex-Secretary. To the President of the United States—no longer—My dear Mr. President—comes the news from Panama that the Congress of South American nations, which was to have met there on the 1st of December had failed, and the few delegates who did meet had returned to their homes much disgusted at the apathy displayed by their neighbors among the various republies along the coast.

These South American States of Latin origin evidently do not appreciate projects for a general Congress. The spiurging Secretary who invited them to come to Washington, to discuss terrapin and canvas-backs between the sherry and the champagne, must have known of this disinclination when he ordered Mr. Trescott to persuade them to accept his hospitality, for which Congress would be expected to foot the big bill.

Mr. Blaite is a very smart man as the world goes. The trouble with him is that he is unch a project for a Congress of "all the American

to foot the big bill.

Mr. Blaine is a very smart man as the world goes. The trouble with him is that he is much too smart for the common run of mankind. He is never content with being smart enough. This is a great misfortune for a patriot, a statesman, a hero in time of peace, a contractor in time of war, and a trading politician at all times.

or in time of war, and a trading pointed an all times.

Amid all the noise and confusion of this South American business, gotten up to divert public attention, the jobbery at the bottom of it may be said to stick out pulpably to share eyes. Mr. Blaine made his Roman virtue manifest to all the world when he instructed his falsaful Minister Huribut "not to extend the good offices of this Government in behalf of the Cochet claim" for a trifle of a thousand millions more or less. That demand shocked him, the investigated it carefully, as he promised Shipherd's Peruvian Company to do. With the best intentions, he could not stand a thousand millions.

millions.

But when the same enterprising flym came in with the Landreau claim, modestly asking a few hundred millions, Mr. Blaine's "policy" was vagorously developed. He would allow no intrusion on this continent. The Monroe doctrine meant Landreau in full and wee bestled any European power, potentate, or prince that would deny it. Disinterested "Democratic" organs that had magnanimously defended Brady rushed to the support of the Septended Brady rushed to the support of Addition, Division, and Silence.

Mr. Blaine therefore directed the ingenuous Huribut "to use his good offices with the Feruvian Government, to the end that it would designate one of its own courts or tribunals before which Landreau could angener and inny the justice of his chain tested." Calderon was Provisional President, and he had been "seen." He was ready to do what the Commissioner of Venezucha did in making the Ring awards. He would sign away all the territory the Landreau patriots wanted on a fixed day, and then retire rich and contented to Paris.

Chill got word of the intended job and carried off the Provisional President just belove he could sell the remains of his unfortunate country. Then it was that the wrath of Huribut became absolutely heroic. And when the news of this 'treachery' reached Washington, the great pile of granite which the proface Mullett had dedicated to the haing architecture gods shock as if convalsed by a South American earthquake. But when the same enterprising flym came in

carthquake.

Chili had dared to interfere with the "American policy" of the Secretary, who stards alone. Chili had carried off Cableron. Chili would appropriate the guano and the nitrates that were into aded for the Landreau party to indemnify her war expenses. Chili had committed a great offices against the United States, and against Mr. Binine in particular. We are free to admit that Mr. Binine in particular. We are free to admit that Mr. Binine has a grievance, and he is not to be binmed for centifating a every day in the week. Any man's feerings would be burt at a Probate Judge who threw him out of a big share in a will of several hundred milliens for want of a good e-slicit.

Mr. Binine's indignation was natural, and from his standpoint he bad no other recourse than to threaten Chili with war for seizing Calderon before he excented the deceds to Landreau and company. If Chili had politely waited for a single day to pass away and thus have put Mr. Blaine's self-sacrificing friends in possession of the nitrate bads and the guano deposits, his son would never have escorted Mr. Trescott on a special mission, there would have been no eructations from the war stomach of the belligherent Minister, and the remainder of poor Forn would have been transferred to the pockets that are now gaping in empliness. Chili had dared to interfere with the "Ameri-

### Major George S. Leland on the Poultry Question.

To the Editor of The Sun - Sir: The reat question of the day is the poultry question. The ale of dead and undressed poultry is worse than sewer cas. Bad poultry kills New Yorkers, and while there are some New Yorkers who ought to be killed. Here are many whose lives might to be preserved. All poultry should come to this market dressed, the same as in the Beston, Paris, and London markets.

It is a great thing for this city that Robert B. Boosevelt is an Abberman. He is on the right track, and, in like most politicians, he won't jump it. If he only had Sam Ward Lurry Jerume, and Uncle Rufus Hatch with in in the Board, the rates of life insurance would be

Keep it before the people. The sale of dressed poultry mirres no one; the sale of undressed fowls imperils health, creates trouble, and taus the embers of unhappa-

Another thing: All vegetables neglit to be sold by weight and not by measure. That's the way they do it in California. When you boy strawberries by the pound you find no convexue concave bottoms to the basket. I

eli von it's an improvement. Come up to the Stortevant House and take dinner, and then 20 down and take dinner with the Rev. Halses kinapp, and one will appreciate the difference between frawn and infrawn positrs, if undrawn force are bet-or than drawn herds, why not diff the market with in reseal bads, believes and shorty. The market men are ying to make the Alberton believe that the moon is more of green cheese. Botel men know before Yours brain. STURESTAND BRIDE, Foli. 4.

# Give Amateurs a Chance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: There can hardle is a rule passed calculated to do so much harm to starter attle tice as that which bare out competitors connected affinites as that which hars out compellate in the interfaced games. Agreem man will hardly yet our spools the cracks which has tried the less which affine and many agond may have made his first agenciants. Figure games afford excellent means of making warrance in florest cames. Finishes ment against his warrance in florest cames. Finishes ment against his warrance in florest cames. Finishes ment against his warrance in florest cames. Finishes ment games have considered and any who here there against an entire a finishes that the second of the consideration of the second of the consideration.

The Ballad of King Aribur.

When Chester Arthur rule I this land, And look the Hall Breeds sing. He prished the key foo high or low

To suit the chalf Browns ways, And which they some the song was not A hymnest toy and proise. He tried to jitch the key again,

But could not please them all.

And the only some that they would sing Was the accountful outs him - zan-

Then Chester Sribures ed those men, And looked at them askature.

And soon he bade his drams and fifes Strike up is lively dance

Thereall the drams went automatate, The life stream to some about all the loud the Kinz controlled. Street ap the Stationer Real

The Stallant Resistic band street up, And merrily they died pine. But sailly all the Half Records danced, Carri they danced awar.

The real may have a hall.

En Alberter Arthur pleased his friends, These who were pleased were greatly pleased REPUBLICAN REFORMERS IN COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- A number of promsponse to the following call:

inent Republicans met here yesterday in re-You are invited to be present at a Convention of representative Republicans to be held at 10.153 F street, Washington, Feb. 4. 1882, to consider what have of public policy should be adopted by the present Administration, and to confer to regard to such areasures as may be deemed important to insure the continuation of the party in power. It is earnestly hoped that all sections of the party will be present.

For the Committee.

S. W. Donsey, Chairman.

The Convention sat with closed doors, but the following is believed to be a substantially accurate account of the proceedings. Mr. Dorsey, as temporary Chairman, in calling the Convention to order, congratulated the members upon the auspicious circumstances under which the met. Business boomed, the Treasury was full. a thousand fat jobs stretched out their picthoria pockets to the patriot's hands. There had been unhappy dissensions in the party, but the present seemed to him a favorable time for harmony, One wing of the party had had a square deal from Garfield; the other expected it from Arthur. Let every man who couldn't get an office get a contract. A big appropriation was the surest salve for old political wounds. He would not anticipate the opinion of the Convention as to the proper policy of the Republican party, but he felt sure that they would not neglect the all-important subjects of internal improvements and the protection of our foreign commerce, He would not attempt to impress upon them his sense of the gravity of their present duty. because almost all of them were conscious that they had a big job on hand. (Laughter.) In onclusion he referred with some asperity to the recent attacks upon himself.

On motion of Mr. Columbus Delano, Mr. A. A. Sargent was elected permanent Chairman by acclamation. Mr. Chorpenning and Mr. J. B. Eads were appointed a committee to conduc him to the chair.

Mr. Sargent said that the grand old party which had poured out its treasure unstintedly during the war, and more recently in Indiana, now, when the Treasury vaults fairly buiged with buillon, could not refuse anything to its tried and faithful servants. It evaild not afford to be economical. It would cost too much in a party sense. Let the mean and niggardly policy of public parsimony be left to be meerats, to men of the stamp of Randall and Hewitt and Holman. Economy was un-Republican. If a liepublican Administration should adopt it, it would distinterrate the party. The needs of the hour were, in his judgment, ample provision for every soldler and sailor who had been sick or injured in the late war or since, a colossal system of internal improvements and the construction of a navy such as the world has never seen. He spoke in terms of praise of the Mormons, and said he was consident that Utah would vote the Republican ticket if admitted to the Union. He referred in Saiding language to Democratic frands in the South, and favored the introduction of the tapeworm bailot, which had been used with much success in California. His views in regard to the disposal of the public lands were so well known, and had been followed with so much profit, that he would only allude to them. Finally, he said, but one thing can cast a shadow over our deliberations, and that is the doubt in regard to the intentions of the President. Will be dare to go back on us 7. As I look down upon the faces of so many of the old guard, and upon the faces of so many of the old guard, and upon the faces of so many of the old guard, and upon the faces of so many of the sold control to have with us henceforth in one common raily for a fair division all round, I cannot, indeed, I cannot despair.

Mr. keller, for the Committee on Credentials, reported that six States were represented by 120 delegates, of whom Ohio had 39. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a Secretary, with the following result: Mr. Sargent said that the grand old party which had poured out its treasure unstintedly

Mr. Butterworth called attention to the fact

that the number of ballots exceeded the number of delegates.

Mr. Sargent said that was nothing unusual in Republican Conventions.

Mr. Quay impured if Mr. Rogers was present. The Chairman said that he was but had evidently east only one vote. (Laughter).

Mr. Babecck was declared elected.

The Chairman then announced the following committees:

Besolutions—Robeson, Logan, Knifer, Dorsey, Boutwell, Lanks, Habsteni.
To Preprice a List of Suitable Persons for a Reconstructed stands—Rubbletger, Cameron, J. W. Patterson, G. Corlina.

Corrigin.
First Reform-Brady, Filley, Tyner, Upton, Humbell. Mr. Harmon advocated the granting of pensions to all evil and military officials whose term of service exceeds six months.

Mr. Logan hoped that the Connective on Postal Reform would recommend the restoration of the franking privilege to members of Congress.

Congress.

Mr. Chorpenning said he had no claims

Mr. Chorpenning said he had no claims laughter) on the convention, but he trusted it would not forget his claims classellers. Mr. Mahone, in answer to loud and repeated calls, said that though he was considered by some as only a sort of guerrila Republican, he was with this Convention, body and soul. His ection wanted fat appropriations. He leared or the future of that tranch of the party which e represented unless more offices were cre-ted. He could say here among men who had use been his enomies in war, that he found

cutting purses espeaking metaphorically, of ourse,) was much more profitable than cutting Mr. C. Foster, who claimed to be an original Arthur man, asked unanimous consent to read a communication from R. B. Hayes, requesting the Convention to endorse him for Postmaster

the Convention to endorse him for Postmaster of Freemont, O.

Mr. W. E. Chandler objected.

Mr. L. B. Sessions was warmly received. He said that this hearty welcome showed how deeply the old animosities had been buried. He believed it was wrong to oppose an Animistration of which you may want favors. He had opposed President Arthur in a Pickwickian sense only. He (Sessions) made a feeing allusion to the persecution to which he had been subjected at Albany, and said that for, Belskiag, whom he was glad to see on the flour of the Convention, could appreciate his feelings and his sufferings.

the Convention, estild appreciate his feelings and his sufferings.

Mr. W. E. Chandler denounced Mr. Conkling as a man who had never used his towering presuminence and his great opportunities to connect his name with any job. He (Chandler) was not at present a Blaine man, but he regarded Blaine as a much more practical statesman than Conkling.

At the afternoon session Mr. Brady, for the Committee on Postal Reform, reported in tayor of the revival and extension of the Star routes.

Mr. Riddleberger reported the following as a proper Cabinet:

State-S. A. Hammer of Illinois Transary-G. N. Hammers of New Jersey Nory-Jons Region of Pennsylvania Har-William Manors of Virginia. Interior A. A. Same and of California.
Alteriory Grant St. J. Williams of Ore
Distinguisher General S. W. Dorsky of Arka

r. Logan moved to substitute the name of Grant for that of Wm. Mahotee. Lost, U. S. Grant for that of Wm, Mahone. Lost, Mr. Houtwell moved to substitute the mines of G. S. Houtwell for that of J. M. S. Williams. Mr. Williams sand he was not aware that the gentleman from Massachusetts was a heavyer. Mr. Boutwell said he was a member of the Mr. Williams said he would modify bis state-

Mr. Williams said he would modify but state-ment. He meant that the gentleman from Massachusetts was no lawyer.

Mr. Boutwell withdrew his motion and the report was independ. Mr. J. J. Office a sug-gested that Mr. Boutwell should be used to a screment astronomer and devote his time to finding the hole in the sky.

Wr. Whitelaw limit attempted to indirect the Convention but we stopped by the relational who said that he was not particular, somethinesed himself but the line must be drawn as ma-where. The Convention could not all red to The Convention could not all rd to Mr. Robergo then read the following to his tions whilely ween adapted by a ris Herris will be were intended by a result of the death of the control of the second of on and may to Lases clocks, date to consistent and pay to LAMB clarks, interior that the street Part period on should be granted by the laborate when the street the color than to the street when the street the color than to the street and the street that the street and the stre

The Convention then adjourned subset othe call of the Chairman. In the event 2 - 8 of the members attended a becurreby Mr. M. Markette, and Esting Crowness a Means of Party Box 2011.

The latest of the books of Mrs. I'm N. Southworth is published in a computently led pages by T. B. Peterson & Br.

to The Estal Matricipe and its photosomer and the enemy of the incompletes. Mile one of the most for the of Association of the compositions give the passes of norther francisco, of or an antique, some Who wealthness has been some ones as the three tables as a supplied on the table three tables facility on a set of the table table tables as the table table

the harmonical artists of a motor anneat shouldwaring have employed the one of the worth agreed posses for his and a such as a of her judgments.